REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,254—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,932 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. PATTESON, on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, *False Point*, and at any other place where inducement offers.

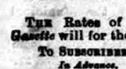
Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

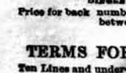


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p. m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	—	£6
Suez	36	23	—	9
Port Said	35	24	—	9
Messina	50	34	—	14
Naples	50	34	—	14
Leghorn	50	34	—	14
Genoa	50	34	—	14
Marseilles	52	33	—	14-10

Children under 8 years, free of charge: Children not above 9 years, half fare.

Without food.

Including Wine.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

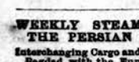
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

P. & O. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1878.

"SIR,—I have been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"THOMAS WASTE."

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. B.P.]	Captains.	1878.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	C. Anderson	5th July.
(s) PESHAWUR	3781 600	C. A. White	12th do.
— KHIVA	2609 450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s) CATHAY	2985 450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

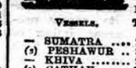
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
PEKIN	3777 600	W. Woolcott ... 8th July.
KASHGAR	2621 450	E. J. Baker ... 22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3020 500	G. W. Hector ... 19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

BADAMS BROTHERS' COLOR WORKS, Birmingham, England,

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERALD AND PARIS GREENS CHINESE AND PERSIAN BLUES, SOLUBLE CHINESE BLUE, PURE CHROMES, SOFT IMITATION VERMILLION, EMERALD TINTS, AND BRUNSWICK GREENS.

The above put up in ½ or 1 lb. or any sized Packets, also in Cases and Casks.

PERMANENT COPPER GREEN PAINT, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,

and all other PAINTS, in Tins and Iron Kegs, and well Packed for Export.

Orders with references promptly executed, free on board, London or Liverpool.

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at Booksellers.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PRESIDENT.
FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c., &c., &c.
CHAIRMAN.
LIEUT. GEN. SIR J. H. LEFROY, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A., F.R.S.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £50 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s., or Rupees 60, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 6, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School, as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:

Captain O. Bourdillon, Poona, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 39th Regiment, Rangoon, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Belgaum, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Bengal, Cavalry Segowlie, Chumparun India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras, ndia.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Map of Bombay.
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Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
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B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
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Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-Insurances } In 1870 ... £139,808; „ 1873 ... £295,149; „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

BROACH COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., to consider proposals which have been made for the working of the Company's Factories and Presses after the termination of the Mofussil Company's lease on 31st December 1878, and to pass such resolutions as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd July 1878.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Rampart Row, Rent Rs. 200.

A FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150.

TWO RESIDENCES in Elphinstone Circle, next to Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 75 each.

OFFICES, with RESIDENCE combined, in Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.

A VERY COOL RESIDENCE in Forbes Street, opposite Messrs. ROOKES & Co. Rent Rs. 80.

COMMODIOUS and COOL PREMISES above the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., in Elphinstone Circle. Rent moderate.

TWO SHOPS in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 100 and 125 respectively.

THE UPPER PART of a COOL BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, furnished, from 10th July for 3 months. Rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, for sale by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the late Hormusjee Eduljee Sookhia, the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, and under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage bearing the date 30th August 1876, and a deed of further charges bearing the date 24th September 1877, respectively.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July 1878, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, with its appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, partly on ground belonging to the Government of India, and partly on ground belonging to the estate of Seemjy Muncoonjee Cornarell, deceased, and containing by admeasurement [1294] square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under No. 236, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Cowasjee Patell Street, or towards the west by a wall at the back of the premises, hereby released and behind which there is a passage, belonging to the premises intended to be hereby conveyed for the balance of years and reversion, on or towards the north by the house of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur partly thereto, and on or towards the south by the house of Dorabjee Burjorjee Dady Burjorna.

For particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 1st July 1878. Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Friday Evening Meeting will in future commence at half-past 8 o'clock. All young men are invited.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 1st Grenadiers N. I. Apply, stating terms and forwarding certificates, to BAND PRESIDENT, Camp, Ahmedabad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for two or three months, from 1st August, one of the best Bungalows on Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. O., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, nearly new, 14 HORSE POWER TANGYE'S HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart, Byculla.

"THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS," Song by the Author of the "PLEASURES of DREAMING," and composed by PHILIP DERLYA, Organist R. C. Cathedral, Rs. 2, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, PERSIAN ARABIC-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-PERSIAN ARABIC DICTIONARIES by RICHARDSON, half bound in calf, Rs. 100. Apply to ROGERS & Co., Commission Agents, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE in cut, 12 As. per lb. Gruyere do 14 As. FRESH GROUND COFFEE 14 As. per lb. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and at their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods as a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto	ditto	thinnest glass, very superior	„ „	142	„ 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern			„ „	168	„ 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright			„ „	160	„ 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved			„ „	161	„ 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes			„ „	198	„ 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c, &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 60
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from		8
Ditto Engraved ..... „ from		10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S
ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA
AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.
SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING.
ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of fancy Coatings, Angolas, Cheviots, India Tweeds, Serges, &c. In this department we employ a FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, and we can guarantee a COMFORTABLE and PERFECT FIT, as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Strong Twist Tweed Suits, Double or Single Breasted Coat and Trousers		25	0	28	0
The Finest India Tweed	do. do.	30	0	34	0
Best Blue Serge	do. do.	30	0	34	0
Best Angolas	do. do.	from 35	0	39	0
		to 45	0	51	0
Best Scotch Cheviots	do. do.	from 35	0	39	0
		to 45	0	51	0
Frock Coats for "Special [illegible] of the Best Black and Blue Diagonal and Fancy Mats		from 40	0	45	0
		to 45	0	51	0
Morning or Visiting Coats	do. do.	from 36	0	41	0
		to 40	0	45	0
Vests to match above		9	0	10	0
Dress Suits, First-Class quality		75	0	85	0
Do. do. the very best Lined Silk		85	0	95	0
Riding Trousers or Breeches, best		24	0	27	0
Whip Cord or Bedford Cords		26	0	29	0

ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA AND SHIKAR KITS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. SIMLA.

The Railway Watch,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THIS Watch, although in a German Silver Case, has an English Lever Movement of the finest quality and strongest possible construction. HAMILTON & Co. confidently recommend it to the notice of those of their customers who require a Watch not easily disarranged by rough usage.

In German Silver Cases	Rs.	90 to 120
In Electro-plated Cases	„	100 to 130
In Solid Silver Cases	„	135 to 150

Railway Watches.

Silver open face, flat crystal glass front, strong Jewelled Horizontal movement, each ..... Rs. 45

NOTE.—These Watches, which are now selling so much used in England, are strongly recommended to all who are in want of a low-priced and serviceable timekeeper. We have sold them for years, and as they have always given satisfaction, we are satisfied of their efficiency.

The Exhibition English Lever Watch.

In fine silver, double-bottomed engine-turned Hunting-case, of medium size, and with a first-class full-plate jewelled Lever movement. In GOLD Hunting Case, Rs. 200, In SILVER Hunting Case, Rs. 95, first quality; Rs. 85, second quality. The *great and unrivalled success* which this *now celebrated* Watch has met with induces us to hope that the devotion of additional attention to its accuracy and finish, and the introduction, if possible of further improvements into its mechanism, will raise the Watch still higher in the estimation of the public.

In Silver Hunting Case, Keyless movement	Rs.	155.
In Gold Hunting Case, Keyless movement	„	300.

The Aluminium Watch.

With keyless movement, jewelled in many holes and with crystal glass front and back so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

Price in Aluminium Case ..... Rs. 45. *In Silver case* ..... Rs. 50.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
Bombay, 5th July 1878. Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 2½ from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROWNE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

ANGLO-INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 24, APOLLO STREET.

		Rs.	a.	
KANGRA PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA		1	4	per lb.
„ PEKOE	„	1	6	„

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 4TH JULY 1878.

The political telegrams received during the week have not introduced any new feature into the proceedings of the Congress at Berlin, and commercial advices from London tend to confirm the opinion we expressed last week that the settlement of the Turkish question will eventually be a pacific one. Consols are quoted ⅛ higher than they were a week ago, having early in the week advanced to 96, but subsequently declined to 95⅞. French Rentes have advanced from 113½ to 114¼.

Business here during the week has been almost at a standstill, owing to continuous heavy rains. At their commencement the tone of our Import markets generally improved, and hopes were entertained by holders of Goods, Yarns, and Metals that the long-looked for rains would produce the much desired effect of a brisk demand from the Interior; but, as the rain has continued day after day with unabating energy, the fears of drought and a third year's famine have given way to apprehensions of floods, and our local dealers positively refuse to respond to the advance in rates which importers at the first fall of rain endeavoured to establish. Notwithstanding the raine, prices of food grains keep very high, as in the event of serious floods up-country the crops will naturally suffer as much as they would have done from drought. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that these fears are premature, for although probably some damage has been done, still there is plenty of time to repair it, if the rainfall is propitious during the remainder of the monsoon.

In Exports during the week there has been next to nothing doing, as shipping operations have been stopped by the weather. Advices from Home moreover are not encouraging. The Cotton Market in Liverpool has been very dull throughout the week. The Wheat market was reported as depressed until yesterday, when it was said to be firm at unchanged prices, and Flour was very quiet. The tone of the Home markets generally has been reflected on our's, and Freights are in consequence depressed, although rates for Liverpool are nominally the same—viz., 15s. per ton for steamers and 12s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. per ton for wooden and iron sailing vessels respectively; and as rates at Calcutta and other Indian Ports are even less remunerative than those current here, steamers have either to accept these or wait on in hopes of better times hereafter, and sailing vessels have either to 'lay up' or 'go seeking' elsewhere. Government Securities have been firm during the week, and Joint Stock Shares have been in better demand at some advance. Exchange has been weak throughout and closes with a downward tendency.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on the 29th ultimo was on the whole a favourable one; the Cash Balance shows an increase of 18½ lacs; the amount of Loans and Bills discounted has decreased 2½ lacs, and the amount of Government Securities remains unchanged from last week. The Directors of the Bank at their meeting on Wednesday reduced the rates of discount one per cent., which now stand at 4 per cent. on Fixed Loans on Government Securities and 5 per cent. on Demand Loans. In the open market Loans are obtainable on good securities at 3 per cent. As regards the future much depends upon the progress of the monsoon during the next fortnight. There is now little fear of drought in any districts throughout this Presidency, and if no serious damage is done by excessive rains, we see every prospect of abundant crops, and consequently cheap money.

EXCHANGE.—We have had a very quiet week in Bleeling with only a very limited business doing, and rates throughout have had a downward tendency. The opening rates for the mail were on the basis of 1-8¾ for Demand Bank Bills and 1-8¾ for 3 months' Credit Bills, but very little was done as is usually the case on Saturdays at this season of the year. On Monday, owing to weak advices from Calcutta, rates gave way 1-32 per rupee; on Tuesday rates were weak with little business doing; and on Wednesday a further decline of 1-32 to 1-16 was established. This morning Reuter's telegrams brought advices of the allotments of Council Drafts in London yesterday, when the reduced quantity of £300,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£280,000 to Calcutta and £10,000 to Madras at an average rate of 1-8·07, and £30,000 to Bombay at an average rate of 1-8·06, tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d. receiving 76 per cent. The excess in the amount allotted over the quantity advertised is merely the unallotted balance remaining over from last week. As compared with last week's biddings, rates show a further decline of about ¼ per cent., which is more than was generally anticipated, and the Banks here have this morning come out as buyers of Bills at a further decline of 1-16. At the close, however, rates are very unsettled, Bank Bills being a shade firmer, whereas House Paper can be sold on rather easier terms than in the morning. Closing quotations are as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1-8 1-16; 6 months' sight 1-8¾; Credits, 3 months' sight 1-8 5-16; 6 months' sight 1-8¾; Documents, 3 months' sight 1-8 11-32; 6 months' sight 1-8 17-32.

On Calcutta there has been a fair business done during the week, and 60 days' sight paper is firm at 99½. In Demand Bills sales have been effected at ¼ premium, which is an advance of 1-16 on our last quotation.

On China the nominal rate for 60 days' Mercantile Bills is Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

From Hong Kong the latest quotation by wire for six months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 10⅛d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 4¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has been strong throughout the week, and considerable sales have been effected both here and in Calcutta in the New Loan, the rate for which has advanced to Rs. 101½ both here and in Calcutta. The only quotable alterations are an advance of 1 per cent. in Fives-and-a-half and a fall of ¼ per cent. in Fours on our last quotations. Closing rates are as follows, viz:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 105; New Four-and-a-half Loan, Rs. 100½; and at these rates there are still buyers but not many sellers.

SHARES.—The market has been firm with a good business doing in both Bank and Spinning and Weaving Companies shares until yesterday, when less disposition was shown to operate in the latter, owing to the monsoon prospects being considered less favourable than at the commencement of the week. In Banks the movement of the week are an advance of Rs. 16 in Bank of Bombay, and Rs. 5 per share in Nationals. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced Rs. 20 and Freres Rs. 7 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Alexandras, Rs. 20 in Alfred, Rs. 200 in Bhownuggur, Rs. 20 in Bombay United, Rs. 5 in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Rs. 5 in Broach Mills, Rs. 20 in Colabas, Rs. 25 in Central India, Rs. 20 in Dharumsey, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Railoo, Rs. 30 in Khandeish, Rs. 15 in Khutow Mucconjee, Rs. 15 in Morarjee, Rs. 15 in National, Rs. 85 in Nicol, Rs. 5 in Sholapore. In Railway Companies shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 5 per share in B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies New £18 shares. In *Press* Companies' shares there is no alteration to notice.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a firmer feeling in our market throughout the week, and although Importers expectations have not quite been realized with regard to the advance in rates as the first burst of the Monsoon, still this is no doubt partially owing to the incessant rain which has fallen and prevented dealers from moving about between the bazaar and merchants offices. In the event of a break in the Monsoon shortly we shall undoubtedly leave a brisk demand from the Interior, but in the meantime buyers are holding off partly on account of the advance asked by holders; and, partly owing to the fear of floods, as the downfall of rain, at all events in parts of the Concan, has up to the present time been excessive. In Ready Goods the estimated sales during the week only amount to about 400 packages from first and about double that quantity from the Bazaar.

In Local Goods a large business has again been done both for ready and forward delivery, consisting of T. Cloths, Long Cloths, Domestics, Dhoties, and Chadurs at 7 3/16 to 7½ Annas per lb.

YARNS.—Our remarks with regard to Grey Goods apply in great measure to our Yarn Market which has been disappointing, and business has been checked by the increased firmness of holders. For Local Makes there has been a good speculative enquiry at rather firmer rates.

METALS.—The reputed transactions of the week have again been small, but holders are firm. In *Copper* we notice an advance of Annas 8 per cwt. in Braziers, but a decline of Re. 1 per cwt. in Tiles. *Yellow Metal* is unchanged. In *Iron* Swedish Bar has declined Rs. 2 and British Bar Re. 1 per candy. *Lead* is also cheaper, Pig being quoted Re. 10-12 and Sheet Re. 11 per cwt.

OILS.—Although the only sales during the week has been that of 500 tons of Davison's West Hartley on the spot at Rs. 20-8 per ton, the position of our market is undoubtedly strengthened by the high rates of Freight ruling at Home, and if speculative holders here are of sufficient stamina to tide over the present stagnation in the market, it seems probable that we shall shortly see a considerable advance on present prices. Stocks are small, and the quantity afloat is moderate, and with the present rates of Freight outward, there is no inducement in the rates now current in this market to shippers to operate.

COTTON.—The sales during the past week have only amounted to about 1,500 bales, business having been quite stopped by the rains. Advices from Liverpool, moreover, are not encouraging, although we observe that in New York the rate for Futures has advanced 1-16 cent., and Middling Uplands on the spot is very steady at 11¼ cents per lb. Our dealers are willing to accept a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy from our last quotations, but notwithstanding this and the decline in Exchange, our rates here are still considerably in advance of Liverpool currencies.

The Receipts from up-country during the week have shown a marked falling off, the total quantity only amounting to 11,848 bales against 16,846 bales last week. The total since the 1st September now amounts to 937,464 bales against 1,104,858 bales at the same time last season.

The clearances for *Sea* since last mail left have been 8,201 bales, making a total of 615,270 bales since 1st January against 761,206 bales for the corresponding time last year. The reports from the chief Cotton growing districts are on the whole favourable, and unless the crops suffer from excessive rains there appears to be every prospect of a satisfactory outturn. It is, however, of course impossible to form any idea of the outturn of crops that are not yet even planted, but from the information we can gather it seems probable that the area under cultivation in the Dhollera District and also in the Berars will greatly exceed last season.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission:—

New, Full-pressed—			₹ Candy	C. & F. ₹ lb.
Comrawutee	Good	Ready.	....Rs. 205	= 5 3-16d.
Do.	F. G. F.	"	.... " 199	= 5d.
Do.	G. F.	"	.... " 190	= 4 13-16d.
Do.	Fair	"	.... " 175	= 4 7-16d.
Sawgrinned Dharwar	Good	"	.... " 203	= 5 3-16d.
Comptа	G.F.	"	.... " 188	= 4¾d.
Dhollera	Good	"	.... " 204	= 5 3-16d.
Do.	F.G.F.	"	.... " 198	= 5d.
Do.	Fair	"	.... " 191	= 5 15-16d.

SEEDS.—In *Linseed* there has not been much doing during the week, but supplies continue in a small scale, and prices are in consequence maintained at Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. Rapeseed is also only in moderate demand, and Stocks are getting very small. We quote Yellow Gusserat at Rs. 7-12 per cwt.

IN *Wheat* no business has been reported for Home this past for Export. Prices have been maintained, however, owing to the high price of Food Grains generally, but as we may shortly look for an improved supply of these, it seems probable that the price of Wheat will decline materially. The nominal quotations are:—Best Soft White, Rs. 37 to 38; Mixed, Rs. 36 to 37; Red, Rs. 34 to 35 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	746
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	112

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ANCHOR LINE *s. s.* OLYMPIA, 1,529 tons, Captain J. Craig, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Kurrachee and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	H. M. S. Teazer.....	Wodehouse ...	Persian Gulf.
4	Fluellin.....	Livingston ...	Tuticorin.
	Thomas Hillyard ...	Campbell	Newcastle.
	Olympia (s).....	Craig	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Speke Hall, to Hongkong.
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Puttialla, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
30 Satara (s)..... Wood ..... Camorta, June 17.
Moray (s)..... Batcher ..... Hong-Kong, June 15.
Merkara(s)..... Ballantine ... London, May 30.
Khandalla (s)..... Wicks..... Bombay, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

June 30,—Steamers Oriental, Commilla, and City of Carthage, Ship Star of Bengal, Schooner A L Flamer.

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara.—Rev James Vaughan, Mr J Fergusson, Mr W S Honesett, Serjeant Coombes.
Per Morkara.—Lieut and Mrs Snell, Mr Mayne, Mr Parnell, and Miss Dover, Per Khandalla—Col Holdsworth, Mrs Beatty, Mr Taylor, Mr Fowell.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Moray—British Ship Aldborough from Bassein to Cork in at 10-47 N Long 96-8 E.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

July.
1 Pachumba (s) .... Rangoon and N. P.
Bortannia .... Coast.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O S Australia:—From Southampton to Madras—Mrs Glen and child, Mr C Pinsent, Major Orchard, Major Pennefather, R.E., Major Bird, Lieut Kernick, Mr R Godrich, Mr D Duncan, Mr J Cook and Mr C W Duncan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—500 boxes tinned plate, Purstotum Dwarkadass.
Trentham Hall s—50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Thessaly s—734 plates hard spelter, Punnett and and Co,

FROM LONDON.

Jennie Douglas—3 casks writing ink, Bhicoo Sasba and Co.
Coldstream—25 cases oildom, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Bermina s—70 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee; 25 boxes tinned plates, Heptoola Shaik Adam; 20 casks zinc sheets, Abdoollally Surafally and Co; 24 cases sherry, Muncherjee Dossabhoy Wadia.

FROM GLASGOW.

Olympia s—25 cases tobacco, Currimbhoy Julabhoy,
Galatea s—20 kegs red lead and 14 barrels alum, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Araiela s—20 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee Lakdavalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bernina s—60½ cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purseotum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—2 boxes silver coins (Rs 9,400), The N Bank of India; 2 boxes gold lace (Rs 2,02,600), The same Bank.
Travancore s—150 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj; 294 cwts cloves and 3 cwts elephant teeth, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosein; 133 cwts sandalwood, A Serabs.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—11 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 11 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—260 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Setna.

FOR MADRAS.

Africa s—53 bales cotton, Jehangeer Hormusjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—4 cases P feathers, Rujibally Allibraz; 6 cases sharkfins and 28 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Parpia; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 9 chests opium, S G Davido; 12 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—30 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 43 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21½ chests opium, E G Abraham.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·641
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·970
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	79·5
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·4
General Direction of Wind...SSE, W, NW, NNW, SE, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	352
Fall of Rain per share in Nationals.	
Total fall during the month	9·72
" " year	30·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th July....	2·16

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RAYLEY.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

407-77—Khunderao M—Kesserbai vs Marcambai, &c—Tyabjee and Sayani.
212-76—Pestonjee K—Thucker Mathooradass T another vs Madhowdass Visram and others—Jefferson and P and Mr Bicknell.
577-77—T Carra—Aruchahaw, &c, vs Sorabjee Muncherjee G—Muljee and B.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

672-77—Muljee and B—Meghjee Dossa vs V, Vullubdass—Tyabjee and S.
137-78—In person (a pauper)—Hajee Dadoo &c vs Shaik Boodan and another—Inquiry re.
Act 24-58—Nanu and H—In the matter of Ramchunder Gopinath Lunatic vs Sabjabhamabai—Petitioner.
603-77—Fletcher and S—Ruttonjee Dossabhoy B vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy—Jefferson and P.
581-76—Prescot and T—Thucker Meghjee H and others vs Poonj Purtab and others—Tyabjee and S.
240-73—Ardaser and H—M Dhunjeebhoy vs M Gouldass and others—Shapurjee and G.
771-77—Remington, H and C—Y E Dewaker vs Bynabai and another—Crawford and B.
120-78—M H Khan—E Ebrahim and others vs Ally bin Bapoo G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Cruickshank, Capt, R E, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Cruickshank, Capt, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Vincent, Lieut, 1st C I Horse, to rejoin, to Agra.
Crawford, Major, R E, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Colonel F Brine, R E, Executive Engineer, P W Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

With reference to G O Nos 428 and 446, dated respectively the 10th and 18th May last, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers, who were temporarily employed in the Commissariat Department on duty in connection with the Expedition to Malta, performed those duties in addition to their own:—Lieut Mooren, 2-17th Foot; Cullen, 66th Foot; Harrison, 9th N I; Baker, R A; Captains Simpson and Becke, 21st N I.

The following extract from Garrison Orders by Major R Bythell, Officiating Commandant, Aligurh, dated 15th June, 1878, is confirmed:—Major W S Seton, Officiating Fort Adjutant performed the duties of Executive Commissariat Officer at Aligurh from 25th April to 14th May, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon G W R Hay, M.D, Fort Surgeon, Aden. This cancels G G O No 144, dated 20th Feb 1878.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty cars service to be Major from the date specified:—Captain (Brevet Lieut-Colonel) G F Beville, 27th June.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified:—Lieut H F Smith, 26th June.

The following G O by the Government of India, dated 21st June, is republished:—

The undermentioned Officers of the (Bombay) Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 10th January 1861, Clause 2:—Lieut-Colonels A G Plomer; R E Wallace; J Clements; E A Green; J D Hall; and T Wadington.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Dosabhoy Framji, C S I, Presidency Magistrate, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-one days from the 27th June, or from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr W Webb, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate in the place of the Hon Dosabhoy Framji, C S I, during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Mr A L P Larkes received charge of the Office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 21st June, before office hours.

Mr E H Mosenti, Supernumerary Assistant Collector in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Ahmedabad.

Mr T Mills is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Vincent on leave, or until further orders.

Mr E Coles is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Broach District until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 12th ultimo:—

Mr W Wordsworth, Principal Elphinstone College, to be Professor of History and Political Economy in that College.

Mr M Macmillan to be Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Elphinstone College.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr C G Blackwayt to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kaira, Political Agent and District Registrar, Satara, during the absence of Mr J G Moore, or until further orders.

Mr J R Middleton to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Ahmedabad and District Registrar, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr A A Borradaile, or until further orders.

Mr A D Carey, Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon F C Barker, M D, F R C S, to act as Civil Surgeon Ratnagiri, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Joynt, or till further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 3rd July 1878.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut H J Baly has been transferred from H Battery 1st Bde to C Battery 2nd Bde R A.

The Com-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Regt N I—Capt P W V Leckie, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Capt Tandy, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, and until a qualified subaltern is available.

28th Regt N I—Surgeon J F Keith, M B, 1st Light Cavalry, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Major McDougall, Acting Civil Surgeon, Raijoke.

30th Regt N I—Capt H F Smith to retain the Adjutancy on promotion, until a qualified subaltern is available.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 27th June: Major A J Doig, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium and to have obtained certificates as follows:—

14th Hussars—Privates Hardie and Foster, 2nd class; D B R H A, Driver Norris, 2nd class; 2-11th Foot, Private McDonald, 2nd class; 45th Foot, Private Fullerton, 1st class.

That part of G O, dated the 13th June, which relates to Lt Fordyce, 8th N I, having held charge of the Depot 8th N I is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed:—

2nd Light Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 7th June, directing Lieut Pringle, Offg Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain Fagan, at Garrison Instruction.

6th N I—Regtl Order, dated 24th June, directing Major Vibart, Officiating Wing Commander, to officiate as second in command, Captain Reay, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Commander, and Lieut Nuthall, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 23rd June in succession to Lieut-Col Elder in sick quarters.

20th N I—Regtl Order, dated 17th June, directing Captain Leckmere, to resume his duties as Qr Mr, continuing to officiate as Wing Commander in addition.

The leave of absence granted to Sub-Lt E C Cox, 14th N I in G O 303, 1878, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Major W B C Ellis, R A, from 6th, June to 31st July, to Khandalla and Poona on private affairs.

15th Foot Capt M Murphy, to Bombay, for 30 days to appear before a Medical Board.

Capln H E F Thomas to remain in England from 14th August to 14th November, on urgent private affairs, in extension of leave granted.

Col G Coles, Staff Corps, for six months on private affairs, in India.

Surgeon Major J Mackay, to Ootacamund, from 15th July to 31st Oct, on private affairs.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 7th, 1h. 11·3m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 5	.....	5 29	6 40	2 20 m	8 25 m
				2 49 a	9 11 a
Sat. 6	.....	5 29	6 40	3 14 m	9 15 m
				3 34 a	10 2 a
Sun. 7	3rdSunday after Trinity	5 30	6 39	4 15 m	10 11 m
				4 22 a	11 2 a
Mon. 8	.....	5 30	6 39	5 31 m	11 22 m
				5 18 a	.....
Tues. 9	English Mail expected.	5 31	6 39	6 49 m	0 3 m
				6 22 a	0 39 a
Wed. 10	.....	5 31	6 39	8 10 m	1 10 a
				7 37 a	2 1 a
Th. 11	.....	5 31	6 39	9 17 m	2 17 m
				8 45 a	3 14 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

VAZ—KIRK—July 4th, at the Fort Chapel, by the Very Rev Father Cook, Geo. Vaz, of Cochin, to Miss Mary Anne Kirk.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HECQUET—June 26th, at Morbuz, Gya State Railway, the wife of M. S. N. Hecquet, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRENCH—SAMPSON.—June 27th, at the Emmanuel Church, Madras, by the Rev. C. H. Deane, Henry Tavenor French, to Elizabeth Ann, widow of the late W. F. Gordon.

DEATHS.

FULLER.—May 17th, Arthur Robert, son of Frederick Fuller, Esq., Professor University of Aberdeen, near Goodaloor.
NELSON—June 28th, at Periconpore, suddenly, Captain George G. Nelson, R. A., aged 38.
SINNAPEN—June 27th, at Aimbakam, the Rev. J. Sinnapen, Missionary S. P. G., aged 79 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878.

WITH some reluctance we make room to-day for a final letter on the subject of Relapsing Fever. We do so only because the writer is a man of standing in the medical profession who has a right to be heard on this subject, and because it is fair the public should know how difficult of solution the question raised by Dr. Carter really is. Our correspondent kindly suggests that the daily papers in India should take the place of class journals at home by admitting into their columns letters in which questions of scientific interest are discussed by professional experts; but, highly as we feel flattered by the compliment, our space is too limited to permit of our placing any considerable portion of it at the service of doctors who disagree with one another as to the correct diagnosis of a certain disease. We fear that, if we sacrificed ourselves to science in this way, we should soon find ourselves left with no subscribers but medical men. To the public it is a matter of small consequence whether the disease which claimed so many victims last year in Bombay was remittent or relapsing fever. One thing has been ascertained, as Dr. Weir admits in his Public Health Report for last year, that the disease, whatever its true name, is not contagious. It raged in 1877, as in previous years, almost exclusively among the poorer classes of Hindoo labourers, and must be regarded as the product of the joint factors of want, overcrowding, and dirt.

The controversy which arose regarding last year's mortality, and which is not yet settled, had its origin in the determined efforts of Mr. Grant, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Weir, and the *Times of India*, to ascribe the great increase in the death-rate from fever in the city of Bombay to the famine policy of the hard-hearted Bombay Government, which denied the people in the famine districts a sufficiency of food to keep them from starvation, and so drove them from their homes, fainting with hunger, to tramp for hundreds of miles on the road to Bombay in the vain hope of finding work in the great city, and to spread wherever they went the pestilence which was the Nemesis of the brutal neglect with which they had been treated by the Government. It was the attempt to give a political colouring to this immigration, and to base on the mortality from fever an unjust indictment against the famine policy of the Bombay Government, which roused our indignation, and made us a year ago demand from Dr. Weir statistics and facts in place of the rhetorical appeals to the prejudices of charitably disposed persons with which all his reports were surcharged. Dr. Weir's mind appears to be full of memories of famines which have occurred in Ireland during the last 200 years, and his impulsive temperament makes him detect in the conduct of the Government towards the hapless sufferers by famine in this country the same ferocious qualities which made the Irish people detest their Saxon oppressors. In his annual report lately published, he returns to the charge against his critics, and seems to enjoy himself amazingly in hitting out at them with the utmost freedom. His report is really a remarkable production. Indeed, the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1877, of which it is supposed to form a part, may be more correctly described as a brief preface written by Mr. Grant to a voluminous and highly vivacious pamphlet in which Dr. Weir assails with all his force Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Lyon, and some other offenders against the great law of humanity of which he proclaims himself to be the champion. According to the Health Officer, Bombay in 1877 closely resembled the state of Liverpool during the Irish famine, when the latter city, owing to the enormous mortality among the destitute and fever-stricken Irishmen who sought refuge in it, "well deserved the name of the Hospital "and Cemetery of Ireland." Dr. Weir enumerates five "immediate causes" of the mortality, which are, however, reducible to two, viz., "the "immigration of labourers, and the extraordi- "narily high prices of food not compensated by "an increase in the rate of wages." Naturally jealous of the reputation of his department, he refuses to allow that the sanitary state of the city, with its numerous narrow streets of lofty, overcrowded, unventilated, and undrained houses, can be held responsible for the fever which broke out among the immigrants; and the vehement sarcasms with which he overwhelms Dr. Hewlett and Dr. Carter, who were appointed by Government to report on the causes of the unusual mortality in Bombay, and who seem to have deliberately overlooked the presence in the city of thousands of destitute persons, are well worth quotation:—

"Dr. Hewlett and Dr. Carter happened to notice shell-fish near the mouths of some of the drains emptying into the harbour, and they proceed thus to reflect:—'It is not a pleasant reflection that shell-fish (!) &c., are taken from the rocks and caught in the immediate vicinity of all the above impurities.' It is scarcely possible to read this with patience. Here were thousands of men, women, and children in a state of starvation, dying from want of food who were not thought deserving of the slightest notice, of even one word of commiseration from either Dr. Hewlett or Dr. Carter, and yet they could waste their time in mourning over shell-fish. Dr. Hewlett and Dr. Carter might as well have told us that potatoes are grown in cowdung.

"They appear to have known of the immigration from the famine districts, for speaking of the mortality, they say—'A glance at the table will show that the principal cause of this great mortality is ascribed to remittent fever, out of the total number of 14,999 deaths, 5,643, equal to a percentage of 37·62 of the total deaths, are said to be due to this cause alone. The question, as to whether these deaths are properly ascribed to this cause does not fall within our province to discuss in this Report, *but we believe there is good ground for supposing that the rate of mortality has been unusually swelled by deaths occurring amongst strangers, who in large numbers flocked to this city during the early months of this year.*' But there is not another word spoken of this immigration. So carefully do they eschew the subject, we would almost think they had been under a ban not to speak of it.

"A Committee which at its grave a crisis could sit down to discuss *weather-boards and sun-shades* and to record how in '*two or three instances*' indignant citizens had complained their privies were not properly cleaned, and gravely to speak of *shell-fish*; a Committee which possessed a power of observation in matters of sanitation and plantain flags, that scarcely a straw escaped their watchful eyes—a Committee which could find time to record one affecting instance of some unhappy people they found sleeping near an open drain, and of the fouling of a narrow lane—how astounding it is that men so earnest should have failed to see the thousands of destitute that had collected in our city and were wandering through our streets."

This warmth is excusable, for no one can doubt that much of last year's sickness in Bombay was caused by the destitution prevailing among labourers who had come into the city, and could get no work to do that would bring them in money enough to sustain themselves and their families in a season in which the prices of all kinds of grain had risen to an unprecedented height. As regards these points, our agreement with Dr. Weir is perfect. Where we differ from him is with reference to the state of the people when they entered the city. We have looked in vain through his report for a single proof of the justice of those accusations which he rather insinuates than openly brings against the State, that the fugitives emigrated from their own villages because the relief afforded by Government was insufficient, and that they brought the scourge of Relapsing Fever with them. We incline to the belief that the fever was generated amongst them by the want of food and wholesome shelter which they had to endure after reaching Bombay. That the state of the town had as much to do with the mortality as the destitution on which Dr. Weir lays so much stress, may be fairly inferred from the statistics given at page 148 of his Report of the deaths from f

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Pan-Anglican Synod met at Lambeth Palace to-day; one hundred Prelates were present, including the Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and Colombo.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

Mr. Gladstone's motion on the Vernacular Press Act is postponed until the 16th instant.

THE MAIL SERVICE TO THE EAST.

No change will be made in the Mail services to the East, but persons may tender for the weekly service from Brindisi to Alexandria and Suez to Bombay, and the fortnightly service from Suez to Shanghai, or any separate portion of them.

THE PORTE AND AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, JULY 4.

The Turks demand that there shall be a limit fixed as regards the duration, strength, and area of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is probable that their demand will not be heeded.

There was no sitting of the Congress yesterday.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS TO RETIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 3.

General Todleben is making preparations to withdraw his forces to Adrianople in three columns.

LONDON, JULY 3, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cents. do.	79½
5½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	114½
Bar Silver	52⅛

About £150,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departure.—Lord Eslington.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JULY 4, 3 P. M.

Mail leaves Singapore for Manilla about noon Sunday.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 4, 10 A.M.

Barometer falling. Decrease greatest in the Punjab, where it is one-tenth of an inch; least in Southern India, where it is one-twentieth of an inch. Wind increasing on the Bombay Coast. Humidity increasing in the North-Western Provinces. Rainfall slightly greater to-day. Moderate rainfall in Assam; light showers in Bengal, Central Provinces, and Madras Presidency. Heavy showers in Bangalore, where six-tenths fell. Moderate rain in Behar and Central Rajputana. Six-tenths at Patna; at Hazaribagh twelve-tenths and at Ajmir. No rain in the North-West Provinces and Punjab. Bombay eighteen-tenths.

THE MONSOON.

TANNA.—The rainfall up to Wednesday evening last was 29 inches 75 cents. Up to the same date in 1877 it was 15 inches 62 cents.

MADRAS, 2nd July.—No more rain has fallen since 7 a.m. yesterday. This morning was sunny and hot; this afternoon the sky is clouded over.

OUR correspondent writes from Indore on the 30th ultimo, "Very heavy rain fell at this station to-day. It commenced at 2 p.m. and continued till 4 o'clock. All the cultivators are busily engaged ploughing their fields, and sowing operations will soon commence."—*Poona Observer.*

SURAT, July 4th.—No rain yesterday; weather fair to-day.

BROACH, 4th.—Two cents. more rain to 6 p.m. to-day. Weather cloudy.

BARODA, 4th.—No rain; weather cloudy.

AHMEDABAD, 4th.—No rain yesterday.

VEERAMGAUM, 4th.—Weather cloudy; no rain.

WUDWAN, 4th.—Yesterday's rainfall 57 cents; previous fall 64 cents.

WE have been favored with the following telegrams received yesterday by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.:—

SHOLAPORE, July 4.—Moderate rain. Sowing commenced. Weather cloudy.

KOLHAPORE, July 4.—Rain here and eastward. Prospects brighter.

The following telegrams have been handed to us by Messrs. Nicol and Co.:—

BROACH, 3rd July.—Rainfall to date 5·74. Sowing progressing very favourably.

JULGAUM (Khandeish) 3rd.—Heavy storm passed over; rainfall 72 cents.; total for week 2·91 inches. Prospects excellent. Weather cloudy.

KHANDGAUM (West Berar), 3rd.—Rainfall for week 2·32 inches. Crop prospects favourable.

SHEAGAUM (West Berar), 3rd.—Rainfall for week 2·27 inches. Crop prospects favourable.

MOORTIZAPORE (East Berar), 3rd.—Rainfall for the week 3·95 inches.

OOMRAWUTTEE (East Berar), 3rd.—Rainfall to date 4·11 inches. Weather favourable. Sowing progressing.

WURDAH, 3rd.—Rainfall for week 2·79 inches. Break needed for sowing.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), 4th.—Rain yesterday 1·32 inches; total to date 6·08 inches; very cloudy.

HOOBLEE, 3rd.—Rain insufficient.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 4.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather misty, cloudy; wind E, 6; thermometer 84; barometer 29·759. Fall of rain 8 cents.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 4 cents.

TELICHERRY, 3.30 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 84; barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 5-32.—Weather cloudy and rainy; wind S. W. moderate: thermometer 85. Fall of rain 85 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered ...	24 85	33 12	24 10
July 3 Wednesday.....	4 45	.....	.....
4 Thursday.....	.....	5 50	5 13
Total.....	30 29	38 92	29 23
Fall up to 4th July 1877 ...	31	37 81	29 19
" " 3rd " "	35 49	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE hearts of the majority of people in Surat will probably rejoice at the announcement that the Chief Justice of Bombay and Mr. Justice Kemball have granted an order *nisi* on an application made to their Lordships yesterday for a transfer of the trial of the Surat editors and others to the High Court under its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction. The petitions submitted in support of the application contain a clear *exposé* of the state of public feeling in Surat and of the action taken by the executive authorities there during the past three months. Briefly stated, the grounds on which the order *nisi* was granted are these:—1. That the Sessions Judge was himself the alleged object of the violence which the petitioners are stated to have instigated. 2. That he himself passed through the period of excitement which, within the last three months, has prevailed in Surat. 3. That he was engaged in consultations and conferences with the authorities having in their hands the prosecution of the rioters and their instigators. 4. That the belief in the desire of the authorities to obtain the petitioners' conviction is so widespread at Surat that witnesses are thereby indirectly encouraged to give evidence favourable to the prosecution, and are led to hope for the good will and continuance of those in power, whilst witnesses able and otherwise willing to give evidence for the defence are deterred from so doing for fear of becoming marked for the disfavour of the police and other authorities. 5. That by the same general impression, as to the views and inclination of the authorities, even vakils and *mookhtiars* are led to keep aloof from the petitioners; and it is rendered likely that the independence and impartiality of assessors would be affected to the prejudice of the petitioners. Their Lordships also granted an interim order for a stay of the trial at Surat, and directed a copy of the order to be sent to the Sessions Judge. The order *nisi* has been directed to the Government Pleader at Surat, to whom copies of the petitions and affidavits are also to be forwarded by the Registrar of the High Court.

AMONG the list of patents notified in Saturday's *Gazette of India*, is one "for the cure of hydrophobia," the patentee being Mr. F. W. Birch, of Mussoorie. The mere announcement of a specific for so terrible a malady must awaken deep interest, and also excite general curiosity as to the *modus operandi* of the patentee. Does the secret lie in the application of magnetism or some similar subtle agent operating powerfully upon the nerves, or is it a patent medicine possessing some mysterious but potent action on the system impregnated with the fatal virus? If the patentee really possesses such a secret he would prove himself one of the greatest benefactors of his race were he to place it freely at the disposal of mankind; or if he is not disposed to make so noble a sacrifice, as it would certainly be, of his personal interests, then it would be the obvious duty of Government to purchase the patent after being fully satisfied that it was not a mere nostrum, but effective for the purpose alleged.

THE *Statesman*—In his speech at the opening of the Adamwahan Bridge, Sir A. Clarke regretted that he was able to accomplish so little in the many directions where he saw that improvements were needed. Sir Andrew has now been nearly three years in India, and has had time to study the wants of the country, and the shortcomings of the Department which he controls. It is not ungenerous, therefore, to ask why, though there have been rumours of measures of one sort and another, we have heard of no accomplished fact? For a year and a half the Public Works Member of Council has, as Secretary to Government, an officer of his own recommendation, and it may be supposed, therefore, that he is as strongly supported as he could wish to be. The answer to the question we have put, is consequently not easy. The importance we attach to Public Works our readers well know, for in them the future well-being of India largely lies. But Public Works and improvements in the Department cost money; and the first thing for a Public Works Member of Council to do is to win the Financial Department to his views. We can only suppose, from the existing state of affairs, that this has not been done. What is the reason? Has there been factious opposition to the proposals of the Public Works Member, or have his proposals been impracticable or unwise? Or have there been so many that none have been complete, or in a state fit for adoption? These questions are highly important, and we ask them in the interest of the public, and without imputing blame in any specific quarter. Great things were looked for from the appointment of a Special Member of Council in charge of the Public Works Department, and not unreasonably; but great things have not come. If the machinery of Government has not been strengthened by the appointment of a Special Member but only just introduced which interferes with smooth working; it would seem that the appointment has been a mistake. Then of course arises the question, if it is a mistake, is this due to the fact that the appointment is not needed, or is it due to temporary causes, which may alter, or to obstructiveness upon the part of heads of other departments, who ought to aid him, or to some defect personal or intellectual on the part of the incumbent himself? We should like to learn the truth. We have not been able to discover that the Public Works Department is regarded with any more respect. Perhaps the next two years may work a change. We hope this may be so, for, holding the opinions we do regarding the importance of Public Works in India, we should be sorry to see the first Public Works Member of Council also the last; yet that is quite possible under the Act.

A REPORT has reached Canton that about eight thousand soldiers have rebelled at Fuchau, a place some two hundred miles from the capital of Kwang-Tung, and were ravaging the country. At Hwi-chow, in the same province, religious persecution has broken out. Two native Christians have been murdered and others severely beaten. The assistance of the British consul at Swatow has been called in by the Mission in order to have the murderers brought to justice.

THE annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the students of the Madras Medical College took place on Monday evening, Mr. G. A. Ballard presiding, when Dr. M. C. Furnell, the Principal of the College, read the report of the work of the institution. From this report we quote what the Doctor says of the successful lady students:—"This day marks an epoch in the history of the Madras Medical College. For the first time since its foundation its teachers have the satisfaction of having carefully trained four ladies for the practise of the medical profession. Having completed a regular course of study and fulfilled all the conditions required of students of the Second Department, they pass out of the College to-day with certificates entitling them to practise the various branches of the profession. It is simply their due that I should state publicly that during their Collegiate career they have been remarkable for their assiduity, regularity of attendance both at lecutures and hospitals, for the keen interest they have taken in their studies, and for their strongly marked desire to attain proficiency in every branch of the work they have so nobly undertaken and brought to a successful issue, virtues which have had their reward not only in the high places they have taken both in the class and pass lists, but also in the remarkable fact that their proficiency has been seldom surpassed by the alumni of this College. During the past three years Mrs. Scharlieb has won prizes in the following subjects:—Surgery, Medicine, Ophthalmology, Hygiene, Chemistry; Miss White in Anatomy, Medicine, and Chemistry; Miss Beale in Chemistry; and at the final examination they have, out of a possible maximum of 890, secured the following marks:—Miss White 738, Mrs. Scharlieb 728, Miss Beale 670, Miss Mitchell 580. With these facts and figures before you, I do not think that I have said one word too many in praise of these ladies whom a committee of examiners have pronounced qualified to enter on the practice of the profession. I feel certain that I echo the feeling of the whole Presidency in wishing our lady-doctors every success in their professional work, especially in that large and unexplored field of labour,—the women of India." The chairman, in the course of his speech, said, "We have all heard a great deal of discussion on the question of admitting ladies into the medical profession. There were people who had evinced a narrowness of spirit in dealing with the question, but he was sure that the general opinion among the profession now was, that there was a wide field of usefulness for lady medical practitioners. The Chairman congratulated the ladies who had succeeded in obtaining certificates to enable them to practise. These practitioners, he thought, would be able to enter houses closed to gentlemen of the medical profession, and what was of the greatest importance was that they would be able to exercise a moral and social influence among those with whom their practice would bring them in contact."

THE *Daily News* Correspondent in Rome writes:—The Ministerial *Diritto* gives prominence to a conversation lately held between Mr. Gladstone and Signor Angelo de Gubernatis, the distinguished *savant* and professor of Oriental languages in the University of Florence. The conversation took place in London, and turned, first, on the domestic and then on the foreign policy of Italy. Commenting on the relations between Church and State, Mr. Gladstone strongly urged the necessity of coming to a decisive issue, and was particularly earnest on the advisability of withdrawing the clergy from the influence of the Vatican, a result which would be obtained by each congregation choosing its own pastor, as had, indeed, been done in the diocese of Mantua. On the Eastern Question the right hon. gentleman spoke at considerable length. He deplored the mischief done at St. Petersburg, and principally in London, by the journals and politicians of the war party, in causing a state of the public mind calculated to make a pacific solution of the question most difficult, and to render a war, should it break out, not only sanguinary but infuriated. He blamed England's attitude towards Russia as determined by panic and not by real and grave political apprehensions. She had opposed to the dread of being attacked and destroyed by any other nation which seems capable of lessening her power or affecting her security. Time was when she held France as an object of terror; when she was uneasy as to America's intentions; then she was afraid on account of Belgium; and next on account of Germany. Shadows seemed to haunt her everywhere. "Let us suppose for a moment," said Mr. Gladstone, "that among the conditions of peace between Germany and France had been comprised the cession of Pondicherry to the former Power; England would immediately have been agitated by representations that her commerce was in danger, that her resources were struck at, and her moral and material power threatened. In presence of Russia at this hour, England," continued Mr. Gladstone, "is disturbed as if she were on the eve of an invasion; indeed, I heard that at the London University (*sic*) they were subjecting the students to military exercise, so as to be able to defend the country as volunteers or national guards, while enrolments are being made and the number of Volunteers already inscribed amounts (according to report) to 200,000." This panic has not the slightest basis in fact, and Mr. Gladstone cherishes the hope that the common sense of the English people will prevail and cease to be fluttered by shadows. The Government by declaring that it admits full liberty to the ships of all nations to navigate the Bosphorus has taken a decided step towards peace, and has thus, in part at least, compensated the public of Europe for the unwarrantable calling out of the Indian troops. Mr. Gladstone concludes Professor De Gubernatis, deplored that step as hazardous for England herself; because if those troops should be victorious they would be too strong for the Government; and if conquered, they would provoke insurrection.

THE *Spectator*:—According to Sir Henry Thomson, the microphone has already been turned to account, in the discovery at a very early stage of one of the most painful of diseases, —stone. By its aid, the existence of very minute calculi can be discovered in a stage of growth at which it is comparatively easy to crush them, and so prevent the necessity for more dangerous operations; and the only danger appears to be lest a too powerful microphone should be used,—one which would so magnify all the minor sounds as to give to the touch of the surgeon's instrument on the walls of the organ affected, a sound as striking as its touch upon a minute calculus. If so much has been effected already by the application of the microphone to the artificial sounds effected by a surgical instrument, there is surely reason to hope that before long it will be applied with equal success to the natural and softer sounds of the contractions of the heart.

THE value of arbitration as a method of adjusting international differences is strikingly illustrated by the following extract from the report presented to the American Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee on the Canada Fisheries Award:—"We would suggest," saythe Committee, "that in the event of the payment of the award by the United States, the utmost care and circumspection be employed to disabuse the minds of the British and Canadian Governments, as well as the British and Canadian people, of any possible impression that the United States or the American people do, or ever can accept the award of the Halifax Commission as a just measure of the value of the inshore fisheries in Canadian waters. Against such inference, deduction, conclusion, or belief, the Congress of the nation, the Senators of the States, and the representatives of the House of Representatives and of the people, respectfully but firmly and decidedly protest; and they do not protest merely from a sense of the injustice that is done in the award, but also and especially because in future negotiations with England regarding trade and commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada the Government of the United States will not recognize the award of the Halifax Commission as in any sense a just measure of value of the fisheries in question." In other words as the result of the first arbitration is not satisfactary to one of the disputants, further arbitration must before long be resorted to on the chance of a more pleasing issue; and if this second arbitration is as disappointing as the first there must be a third arbitration, and if necessary a fourth, and so on *ad infinitum* until the arbitrators can hit upon some happy decision that will be agreeable to everybody.

THE *Times* publishes an account of the "moderator electric light," an improvement by M. Rapieff, a Russian gentleman, upon the "Jablochkoff light," the first in which the electric current was divided. The Rapieff light is obtained by a current of electricity consuming pencils of carbon, kept together by simple clock-work. The light is steady, so brilliant that it is thrown through opaline globes to temper it, and very cheap. No details as to price or time are, however, given, and no indication as to an important point, the amount of trouble which the changing of the carbon pencils will involve. It is at this point that all electric lamps break down, no light suiting the public which cannot be managed by a man without scientific knowledge.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send for publication some correspondence which took place between Mr. Dewey and his immediate superior Mr. Middleton, the Goods Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Simmons, chief constable at Boree Bunder, at the latter end of December last. From this correspondence it is evident that Mr. Dewey was at this time alive to the disgraceful robberies which were then still being perpetrated on the G. I. P. line, and that he was doing all in his power to have proper steps taken to put a stop to them. This correspondence was, I am informed on good authority, to a great extent the origin of the Commission which has been sitting to investigate the cause of these robberies, but which has only succeeded so far in causing a false charge to be got up and brought against Mr. Dewey himself, who has been a trusted officer of the Company for upwards of 12 years.

Bombay, July 4. JUSTITIA.

Goods Agent's Office, Bombay, 29th December 1877. G. 5-540

D. SIMMONS, Esq., Chief Constable, G. I. P. Police, Boree Bunder, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—There has been several cases reported by Poona of liquor being found short in wagons sent from Bombay, and as I cannot find out that there is anything wrong with the staff here in the matter of loading, and cannot satisfactorily account for these petty robberies either here or at Poona or in transit, I would therefore feel much obliged by your kindly endeavoring to find out where these petty thefts take place.—Yours truly,

C. H. DEWEY, Goods Agent.

Goods Agent's Office, Bombay, 29th December 1877. G. 5-541.

D. SIMMONS, Esq., Chief Constable, G. I. P. Police, Boree Bunder, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I find that the grain deficiencies still continue almost as numerous as when the famine traffic was in full swing, and it has been stated that our unloading foreman here and those at the bunders make a good many of these deficiencies themselves by entering a deficiency where none existed, or increasing an actual one by a bag or more. I would feel extremely obliged indeed if you would try and find out if there is any truth in this statement.

A conviction would, if this proves be correct, prove of great benefit to the Company.—Yours truly,

C. H. DEWEY, Goods Agent.

9th January, 1878.

W. H. Middleton, Esq., Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Boree Bunder, Bombay.

Ry. No. G 5-506 of 22nd ultimo.

GRAIN ROBBERIES.

I find that still there is not the slightest sign of any decrease in the number of bags arriving short in Bombay as will be seen from the accompanying statement of deficiencies from 1st July up to 8th instant. There is not the excessive famine traffic now to put forward as an excuse for a continuance of this disgraceful state of affairs.

I hope you will kindly again bring the matter to Mr. Conder's notice.—Yours truly,

C. H. DEWEY, Goods Agent.

22nd February, 1877.

W. H. Middleton, Esq., Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Boree Bunder, Bombay.

GRAIN DEFICIENCIES.

Although the famine traffic has ceased some time now, yet there is hardly any improvement in the number of grain robberies or deficiencies as will be seen by the numerous district reports still duly sent in by me.

The only difference that can be noticeable in these deficiencies is that such a large number of bags is not now found short as there used to be before, but yet the smaller deficiencies are about the same. This fact leads me to think more strongly than ever that a good many of the wagons are simply short loaded at the forwarding stations, the native staff knowing well by this time that most if not all of the deficiences would be as usual put down to robberies in transit.—Yours truly,

C. H. DEWEY, Goods Agent.

G. I. P. R.

STATEMENTS shewing the number of bags received short from 1st July 1877 to 8th January 1878 at Boree and out Bunders.

In the month of July	number of bags received short.		955
"	August	do	do	2,257
"	September	do	do	1,391
"	October	do	do	1,928
"	November	do	do	1,422
"	December	do	do	1,644
"	Jan. up to 8th	do	do	641
			Total...	10,238

Bombay, 9th Jan. C. H. DEWEY, Goods Agent.

ROADS AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have patiently waited to see if the municipal authorities would put in order the road leading from the locality where poor Captain Henry met with his fatal accident to the Mahomedan mosque, known as Mazagon Nabobs' Musjid, but as yet nothing has been done, and since the rains set in, the road is muddy and quite impassable. I was last night nearly breaking the springs of my carriage. One would think that the residents of that locality do not pay municipal taxes, and that, therefore, they are punished by having nothing done in the way of road repairing or lights. When Mr. Crawford was Municipal Commissioner, the road I refer to was kept in thorough order, and was even metalled at the cost of the Municipality, but latterly nothing has been done to this road, on the plea that it is not municipal property. If it is really a private road, why not call on its owner either to give charge of it to the Municipality or put it in proper order at once? A few lights should also be put up in this road, and if this cannot be done at once, a note of it should be taken, so that the matter may be attended to when a redistribution of lights takes place.

I avail of this opportunity to ask when is the Municipal Commissioner going to bring before the Corporation the papers which he six months ago, promised to lay before them, relative to a new road from Frere Road to Lawrence de Lima Street which was sanctioned at the time of poor Captain Henry's death, but was not carried out owing to want of funds at the the time? If temporary hospitals that are not wanted can be erected, why not in the first place utilize the funds by opening out this road, which has become very necessary since the cotton traffic was transferred to Mazagon?

Mazagon, July 2. A RATEPAYER.

Holloway's Pills.—Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never-failing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed. So gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she a together a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive, action.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTE, JUNE 27.

THE monsoon has not actually burst in this province, but we have had occasional showers of rain throughout the Assigned Districts, which have cooled the atmosphere immensely. The average rainfall as yet in the six districts is 2·85 inches.

I annex below the figures exhibiting the Berar revenue for the year ending 31st March last, and the surplus as shown amounts to over fourteen lakhs of rupees. What a nice little sum to be a surplus in an area of 17,600 square miles. The following statistics indicate the income and disbursements for the year under notice. I have been at some pains in ferreting out the more important figures, which speak for themselves, therefore comment on them is unnecessary.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts for 12 months.....	82,95,577	1	1
Disbursements do.	68,86,583	10	10
Balance (Surplus).....	14,08,993	6	3

The following will show in detail how the money came and went in the year under notice, viz., 1877-78:—

	Realized. Rs.	A.	P.	Disbursements. Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	61,33,872	10	6	14,02,701	14	7
Forest	2,53,973	1	11	94,624	1	8
Excise on Spirits	10,22,941	15	9	Nil.		
Stamps	4,47,824	3	6	9,622	0	9
Police	24,926	3	3	5,05,877	4	3
Education	18,169	15	1	2,23,851	2	7
Administration	Nil.			1,98,346	0	2
Interest	2,441	15	1	Nil.		
Law and Justice	1,20,191	6	4	2,52,206	4	11
Salt	65,000	0	0	Nil.		
Miscellaneous	67,419	0	4	4,45,057	1	5
Total.....	81,35,641	7	11	31,57,813	14	2
Military Dept. H. C.	54,935	9	3	29,31,866	1	3
P. W. Dept. (Proper)	4,531	7	5	7,34,810	6	5
State Railway Capital	1,11,148	11	6	63,793	6	0
Grand Total.....Rs.	82,95,577	1	1	68,86,583	10	10

The regimental pay and allowances for the year amount to Rs. 21,33,484-1-7, for 4 batteries, 4 cavalry and 6 infantry regiments.

Lieutenant Colonel Menzies, Judge of the Small Causes Court, having been appointed Deputy Commissioner of the District, the following promotions were made from the 15th current on the reopening of the civil court:—

Major Laughton, A.C., from Khamgaon to Amraoti, as Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Mr. Nicholetts, A. C., officiates at Amraoti until Major Laughton's return from leave.

Mr. Bomanjee Jamasjee to be officiating Judge at Khamgaon, vice Mr. Dunlop, officiating Secretary for Berar to the Resident.

An apothecary is in medical charge of the Ellichpore military station since Surgeon Major Eves took charge of his much coveted post as Sanitary Commissioner. It is expected that Surgeon Eyre, from the 5th Infantry H.O., will assume charge of the 6th Infantry H. C. Doctor Eyre hails from Madras, and only joined the Hyderabad Contingent last month. Major Webster, of the 5th Infantry H. C., has proceeded to Jaulna as wing officer and adjutant of the 2nd Infantry, H. C.

Road-making, which was sadly wanted, is being vigorously carried out in the Assigned Districts. Roads are about to be made from Yeotmal to Woon, another from the Wardha river to Dhanore on the banks of the river Pavlogunga in the Woon, Daryapur, and Moortizapur talookas, and a road from Kamgaon to Pathoor (extension). These are very necessary, and their making will enable the poor to earn a livelihood. Will the Koorkoos and Gonds proceed to fell trees in the jungle? Mr. Norton should use his influence to persuade these hill tribes to work and not live on the *khyrath* through Mr. Norton's sympathy. What is being done by the new Municipal Secretary and Engineer of this district? the public has a right to know, since obnoxious taxes have been imposed. The increased salary should produce increased improvements *pro bono publico*.

The following price current for June in 1877 and 78 will show how articles of consumption are sold in the six districts of the Berars:—

	1878.	1877.
Rice, 1st sort, per Rs.	6 seers	8 seers
Rice, 2nd	" 7½ "	9½ "
Wheat	" 8 "	13 "
Jowari	" 14 "	20 "
Chenna	" 8 "	14 "

Cotton is still being exported from the Berar factories. To the end of April last the exports were 2,97,320 bales or 118,928,000lbs., the greatest quantity ever yet exported from the greatest cotton mart in India.

By the death of Lieut.-Colonel Mayne, Deputy Commissioner Akola district, from dysentery last Monday, the station was plunged into a deep gloom. Captain Bullock, officiating Deputy Commissioner, will become permanent Deputy Commissioner.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March.....
Overture..... L'Italiana in Algeri ..... Rossini.
Quadrille ..... Genevieve ..... Coote.
Selection ..... Stiffalio ..... Verdi.
Waltzes ..... Fusionen ..... Strauss.
Galop ..... Orpheus ..... Offenbach.

A SALUTE of 12 guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the departure of the Chief of Sheir for Poona.

THE quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of May was 51,829 cwts. valued at Rs. 2,85,620.

THE following are the winning numbers of the prizes given by the Tramway Co., for the month of June:—

No. 035390 of annas	4	of Rs. 10	No. 253158 of annas 1 of Rs. 10
No. 063948 of do.	2	of do. 10	No. 119999 of do. 1 of do. 10
No. 001548 of do.	½	of do. 10	No. 016076 of do. 1 of do. 10
No. 081230 of do.	½	of do. 10	No. 164168 of do. 1 of do. 10
No. 064564 of do.	1	of do. 10	No. 135569 of do. 1 of do. 10
No. 024564 of do.	1	of do. 10	No. 009055 of do. ½ of do. 10
No. 130908 of do.	1	of do. 10	No. 010475 of do. 2 of do. 10
No. 230364 of do.	1	of do. 10	

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Owing to the heavy rain that fell on Wednesday and during that night, the following casualties happened to some buildings—a large shed situated on the Esplanade Cross Road fell down; portions of two houses situated on Nowrojee Hill fell in; the roof of a house situated in Khojah Street was destroyed, and the verandah of a two-storied house situate on the DeLisle Road collapsed. No persons were injured.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Mr. Bolleau, the Sheriff's bailiff, was yesterday charged by Mr. Narayen Christmarao with assault before Mr. Nana Moroji. The case for the prosecution was that the accused parties used harsh means while executing a writ of possession on the complainant. His Worship, however, believing that the defendant used only reasonable force in removing the complainant from his house, dismissed the case.

ACCIDENT.—Joseph Harvey, a steward of the P. & O. steam ship Khiva, lying in the P. & O. dry dock at Mazagon, while sleeping on a hencoop on board that vessel on Wednesday night, rolled off and fell into the dock. He has sustained very serious injuries, breaking one of his legs and one arm, and is lying in a precarious state at the European General Hospital.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th June was Rs. 1,04,86,967, add silver received during the week Rs. 2,28,187. The sum of Rs. 14,00,029 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 93,15,125. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 2,71,323 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd July, was 492, being 58 more than in the preceding week, 220 less than the total of the week ending 3rd July 1877, and 92 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 39 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 37·92. There were 160 deaths from remittent fever, which are 31 more than the previous week, and 65 more than the same period last year. There were 33 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 35 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 39, 15, and 29, respectively, as compared with 35, 18, and 39 last year.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—On Wednesday and on Tuesday the early morning promised rain. The wind had fallen on both mornings, and heavy mists lay on the southern and western hills, but each day we have been disappointed, as the wind has dispelled the clouds and mists and sent the rain to other places. The good monsoon rain still holds off, prices keep up, sickness continues, and the poor are full in despair. The prospects are certainly gloomy, and distress will be general unless good rain comes soon, such as is needed for sowing operations.—*Poona Observer.*

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, being the fifth day of the Sessions, the trial of Gokuldas Thackersey, a Bhattia merchant, who was charged with misappropriating a sum of Rs. 5,511, the property of the firm of which he was a partner, was resumed before Mr. Justice Green and the same jury. Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Thackurdas, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, for the defence. At the conclusion of the hearing, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The third Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

SURELY the seasons in England have turned topsy-turvy. Here has occurred a week in June during which the sun shone for 114·5 hours, but was only visible to the benighted inhabitants of London for 25·3 hours, or 22 per cent. merely of the duration of sunshine. The talented man who is described as having conceived a project for bottling up sunshine for use in the winter months never lived in a climate like this, or he would not have had the hardihood to make public his notion. We have none too much sunshine in the summer, and there is assuredly no room for allowing of the storage of any for future contingencies.—*London Paper.*

A GOSSIPPING London correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"Ladies' parasols are now made with a fringe all round the handle of the article, to be worn as a chain on the arm during the progress of a game of cricket-but. Some ladies were good enough to give me a drive yesterday. In the course of it, for want of something pleasanter to say, I remarked that I could not think the thick-handled parasols so pretty as the slender. No. answered one of the ladies, 'but they are so convenient.'

Oh yes,' I replied, 'a parasol and bludgeon in one.' 'Don't you know what they are for?' she resumed in astonishment. Then, uncrowning the ivory knob at the end, she showed me a little cavity containing face-powder and a dainty little powder-puff. But I dare say specimens of the contrivance have long ere this found their way to India."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, Captain C. Anderson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

A lady and child — Lieut Studd
Mr. B Cursetjee — Mr D Owen
Capt Murphy — Mr William Jones
Lieut J M Johnstone — Mr W Blackburn.

FOR BREINDISI.

Mr F R Mallet — Mr J Fulford
Mr A Borrodaile — Mr G W Anson
Mr Pollen — Mr Halsey.

FOR VENICE.

Mr William Finck — Mr S De Brabant
Mr J Burgess — Mr R H Cheetham.

FOR ADEN.—Mr A M Perceira.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Sub-Committee appointed recently to draw up rules and bye-laws for the management of the Rifle Association about to be formed in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, have framed the following rules:—

I.—That the Association be open to all efficient members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on payment of a subscription of 4 annas a month annually in advance.

II.—That the executive committee be empowered to admit as members of the Association, any member of the Bombay Volunteers who has not qualified as an efficient, provided he is recommended for that purpose by his company commanding officer.

III.—That the Association be managed by a Council consisting of the senior Major of the Corps as President and three members from each Company, together with the Adjutant as ex-officio member. At all meetings of the Council seven to form a quorum.

IV.—That the Council appoint annually from among their number an executive committee of not more than five, who shall have sole charge of the finances of the Association and all other matters connected with its executive working.

V.—That the Council meet twice a year, on such dates as may be arranged beforehand, to frame rules and bye-laws, to receive reports of the executive committee, to make arrangements for prize meetings, and to dispose of such other business as may be brought before it.

VI.—That prize meetings be held in Bombay at such times and under such conditions as may be decided upon by the Council.

VII.—That the Association year commence on the 1st day of May and close on the 30th day of April of each calendar year.

VIII.—That members withdrawing from the Association give notice of the same before the close of the Association year.

IX.—That members whose subscriptions are not paid be disqualified for competition in any match held by the Association, and may have their names taken off the books of the Association if more than one year in arrears, continuing, however, liable for any arrears of subscription.

X.—That a special prize to be called the "Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association Prize" be given annually to that volunteer who being a member of the Association shall score the highest number of points, including all scores made at the prize meetings of the Association and one point for every Commanding Officer's parade attended during the then current drill season.

The Sub-Committee have also drawn up a code of bye-laws, which will be submitted to a meeting of the general Council of the Association, to be held at an early date.

"THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS."

THIS is the title of a new song just published in Bombay, the music of which is written by Mr. D'Silva, organist of the R. C. Cathedral. It possesses considerable merit, so much indeed that we think it will become a favorite after it has been heard and done justice to at one of our public concerts. The melody is smooth and very martial in its character, as becomes a "Volunteers' song; and there is an excellently written chorus, which in execution would, we think, be so inspiriting in its effect as to bring a large accession to the ranks of the corps. At any rate, we predict that the song will become a household melody among those especially for whom it is written.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE AT MAZAGON.

THIS case was called on for hearing on Wednesday last at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which the Directors of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company were charged with having, on

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH JUNE.

In Madras abundant rain continues on the West Coast some rain, but not in large quantity, has fallen in all other districts of the Presidency except Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Madura and Salem; general prospects are reported to be slightly improved in some districts owing to the rainfall; prices continue to rise. The number on relief works is 134,721, and gratuitously relieved 72,743, less by 1,214 and more by 1,165 than last week. In Mysore light rain has fallen in Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldroog; more is required; prices are stationary or slightly rising; the number on relief works for the week ending the 15th instant was 35,315, and gratuitously relieved 12,552, less by 5,518 and more by 347 than in the previous week. In Bombay the monsoon has set in well in the Konkan districts, Gosrat and Kanara; rain has also fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country (except Kaladgi), the Deccan, and Khandeish and Nasik, but in small quantity, and more is required; showers have fallen throughout Kattywar and in parts of Sind, where the river is very high. Rain is reported from 14 out of 18 districts in the Central Provinces; the exceptions are Bilaspur, Raipur, Chanda and Hoshangabad; sowings have commenced; prices are still rising. In Berar no rain is reported from Amraoti, but other information announces a fall at Akola; sowing has begun. In Central India steady rain is reported in Malwa, and falls at Sutna and Goona. In Rajputana there has been good rain in Ajmere and Bickaner, and showers are reported from Abu, Deoli, Shahpura, Jhallawar, Jeypore, Bhurtpore and Ulwar. In Bengal there has been good general rain in all the Eastern, Central and Northern districts; rain has also fallen, but more sparingly, in the Bhagalpur and Patna Divisions, except at Sasran and Gya, in Chota Nagpore, except at Hazaribagh (but later information shows rain to have fallen there also), and in Orissa; want of rain is said to be felt in Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa. In Assam there has been good general rain, and prospects are favourable. In Burma there has also been good general rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the latest returns show general rain throughout the provinces; from Rohilkhand (where no rainfall is given in the present report) 2·17 inches are reported on the 25th at Bareilly; and in the Meerut Division a fall of half an inch at Roorkee is reported on the same date; ploughing has commenced. In the Punjab showers have fallen in all the reporting districts except Jullundur, Lahore and Peshawar.

THE INDIAN COURT OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DESPATCH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

India Office, London, 23rd May.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letters and telegram relating to the consignment of the raw products, specimens of woods, and other articles of forest produce, for the Paris Exhibition, and to inform you that a copy of these communications was, immediately on their receipt transmitted to the Royal Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition. Your letter of the 11th of January, No. 2 (Forests), and your Secretary's letter of the 22nd of February, No. 7 (Forests), were also forwarded to Colonel Pearson, who was requested to carry out your wishes in regard to the arrangement of the Forest Collections.

2. The reply to your telegram of the 4th of January, of which a copy was enclosed in your letter of the 11th of that month, No. 1 (Industry, Science, and Art), was accidentally delayed; and some inconvenience was caused by the consequent transmission of part of the consignments to this country and part to Paris. Arrangements were, however, made for their reception, under the direction of Mr. E. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., the Secretary of the Royal Commission, and the result has been that nearly the whole of the objects were exhibited to very great advantage on the day of the opening of the Exhibition.

3. Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I., the Special Assistant in the Department of Statistics and Commerce in this Office, was requested, in accordance with an application made on behalf of the Indian Committee of the Royal Commission, to proceed to Paris, in order to be present at the ceremony of the opening on the 1st of May, and I forward a copy of the report made by him on the subject, as well as a copy of the Handbook to the Indian Court, prepared by that officer for the Royal Commissioners.

4. I desire to express the sense of Her Majesty's Government of the excellence of the samples of raw products sent from India, and in particular of the extensive collection of woods and forest produce prepared with so much care and expedition by your Inspector General of Forests.

5. Owing to the ready co-operation of many of the Royal Commissioners and other private Individuals, the arts and manufactures of India have been worthily represented on the present occasion, while it is a matter of satisfaction that, in consequence of this private liberality, the charge imposed on the revenues of India has been very small in comparison with that of former international exhibitions in Europe.

6. I have requested His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to express to the staff of the British section the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the value of the services rendered by them in the arrangement of the Indian Court: and I have also caused my thanks to be communicated to Colonel Pearson for his assistance in the proper display of the Forest Collection. A copy of the report submitted by that Officer is enclosed.

7. The exhibition of the articles sent from Cashmere, though not transmitted through the officers of the Government, is of such interest that it merits an expression of my approbation of the public spirit displayed by His Highness the Maharajah in its preparation.

8. The request contained in your letter of the 22nd of February, No. 2 (General), respecting the wish of the State Board of Agriculture in Illinois, will be borne in mind at the close of the Exhibition.—I have, &c.,

CRANBROOK.

LETTER FROM DR. BIRDWOOD.

May 6th 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the request made to you by Dr. Lyon Playfair in his letter of the 28th ultimo, and your instructions to me on the 30th, I proceeded to Paris on the evening of the latter day, was present at the opening of the Universal Exhibition on the 1st instant, and returned to Office thin morning.

2. I never saw the Indian Section at any International Exhibition so complete in its arrangements on an opening day. All that remains to be done, in fact, is to complete the labelling of the articles exhibited. The collections of raw products and of manufactures are far more extensive than were ever shown before, and, with the exception of some which arrived too late, were all in their proper positions, and, set off by the cases designed by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, and particularly the central pavilions, nothing could be more satisfactory than the appearance presented by the Indian Court. These pavilions are painted in chocolate, and, with their gold bronzed domes, in the lurid light of the lowering thunderstorm which accompanied the opening ceremony on the 1st of May, looked almost sublime.

3. The raw products have been arranged by Mr. B. L. Simmonds with the greatest effect. The case of dyed Tusser silk, arranged by Mr. Thomas Wardle of Leek, excited remarkable interes among the French visitors, as did also the exhaustive collection of woods and other forest products prepared with such scientific care by Dr. Brandis, the Director General of Forests in India, and arranged at Paris under the experienced direction of Colonel George Pearson, R.E. It was most gratifying to observe the respect in which Colonel Pearson and Mr. Simmonds are held by the learned French professors and savans, some of them of European reputation, whom I found interesting themselves in the collections of which these gentlemen have charge. The accurate catalogue which accompanied Dr. Brandis's collection has been of the greatest service. Dr. Bidie also sent a valuable descriptive catalogue with the raw products from Madras.

4. The display of Indian art manufactures at Paris is unprecedented for its extent, value, and magnificence. It is unnecessary to notice on this occasion the Prince of Wales's presents, which have been fully described elsewhere. After them, the collection sent by the Maharajah of Cashmere, in charge of Mr. E. Prinsep, B.C.S., is of the highest interest, for, being arranged by itself in one of Mr. Clarke's two pavilions, it presents a complete exhibition within an exhibition of the art manufactures of a country which has been celebrated for centuries throughout the East for the marvellous perfection of its needle and loom-wrought shawls, and chased, damascened, and enamelled metal work, jewelery, and arms.

Messrs. Vincent Robinson & Co. occupy the opposite pavilion, with examples of oriental carpets of every manufacture between the Caucasus and Singapore. It is one of the most instructive collections in the Exhibition, and at a glance proves the growing importance of the trade in Indian carpets, which sprang up as a consequence of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Messrs. Watson and Bontor exhibit exclusively Indian carpets.

Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, and the Parisian houses of Verdé, Delisle, Oulman, and Cie., Norman and Chardon, and Dalsème, between them, exhibit the most complete and illustrative series of Cashmere shawls and Indian embroideries ever seen together at any international exhibition.

Messrs. Watson and Son, of Bombay and London, exhibit a miscellaneous Indian collection, including Sind and Punjab pottery. They began to import this pottery on account of the fall in the rate of exchange a few years ago, in fact they then began to remit in pottery. The present Exhibition is sure to create a demand for it all over Europe, as the 1851 Exhibition did for Indian carpets and pottery will henceforth always figure as an article of export from India.

5. The collections of Bombay, Sind, Madras, Punjab, and Azinghur pottery; of Benares, Tanjore, and Madura brasswork; of Lucknow muslins, and Masulipatam chintzes, purchased by Her Majesty's Commissioners through the different Governments of India, are of unusual merit, and I would particularly mention the taste and discrimination shown in the articles selected by Colonel Michael on behalf of the Madras Government. Colonel Michael's selections have always made their mark for their great artistic excellence at all international exhibitions.

6. The private collections of silver plate, arms, jewellery and ivory, stone and wood carvings, and mosaics, exhibited by the Earl of Northbrook, Mr. C. C. Prinsep, Mr. Gerald S. V. Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, greatly add to the artistic distinction of the Indian Court.

7. In short, to India was allotted the first position of honour, after Sevres and Gobelins, in the "Grand Transept," which forms the vestibule of the Paris Exhibition Building, and, thanks to Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen's remarkable administrative ability, and his happy tact in selecting men fitted for the duties he requires of them, India has shown herself worthy of the position she occupies. This was the general observation on the 1st of May, which I heard hundreds of Frenchmen making, as they pointed across the completed Indian Court, thronged with tens of thousands of sight seers, to the eastern half of the Grand Transept, allotted to Sevres and Gobelins, still empty. The British section, and parts of the Indian Court, hardly redeemed the opening on the 1st from failure, and the generous appreciation of the fact by the French was expressed on every side. Taken with the Prince's speech at the banquet given to His Royal Highness by the British exhibitors, the success of the British and Indian sections has produced a distinctly beneficial political effect in France, which will do much to revive and cement that entente cordiale which should ever exist between the different free and self-governing States of western and north-western Europe.

8. The succession of the Indian Court is particularly due to Mr. Clarke. His pavilions have been spoken of in the most flattering terms by the most distinguished French architects, and at once gave Mr. Clarke a solid reputation in Paris. Mr. Clarke, who spent two years in Teheran, superintending the restoration of the British Legation buildings, has also a thoroughly practical knowledge of oriental art and of the processes of oriental manufactures, which has all contributed to the striking success of the Indian Court, and I trust that his present services may not be overlooked, should any occasion for their use ever arise in the future.—I have, &c.,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

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PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over many years. I have found it remarkable when compared with ing Pigments (as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE (as I call it) covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those that remove anything to which it can be exposed in any way to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons, —First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

To Manufacturers it is most valuable, EXPEDITOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] ASSAY Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is decidedly finer and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that it SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER; it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAR AND TEAR, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATING, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, PHD., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well: in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of ZINC WHITE Pigments there is NOTHING in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with two OUNCES of Linseed Oil and 2½ ounces of Turpentine, over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarter square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice; and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the New ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering power of Lead, and is just what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint. I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th December, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &c.

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